

represented in the West by the Holy Roman Empire and in the East by the East Roman or Byzantine. For the former there was still the hope that a hereditary succession, a Common Law, a universal monarchical authority might be secured which were wanting to it for all its splendour and prestige. The Hildebrandine and theocratic ideal was its foe, for it would place the imperial power a little lower than the papal. But Roman law was to become the ally of the Emperor against the clerical claims and to inspire the high claims of Frederick Barbarossa, the "Imperialist Hildebrand," who in the latter half of this century championed to the full imperial and secular principles. All the growing forces of civic life in Germany, the nascent civilisation which marked the century, the birth of a lay spirit in poetry and popular literature, all in short that was not feudal and princely, aided the imperial idea. But even as suzerain only of a feudal state the Emperor could draw from a country so vast and warlike as Germany great armies which, if slow to collect and slow on the march, were formidable in the shock of battle. The claims of the Empire on Italy, north and south, had never been

abandoned;
a new Norman kingdom in Sicily and
Apulia was
an offence against all legality, worse
even than the
claims of Guiscard. From 1130, the
Empire is the
sworn foe of the Sicilian kingdom and its
only terms
with it are those of the sword. Lothar
of Saxony,
the* present King, a man already
sixty years of